

## THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

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HONOLULU, H. I., JULY 8, 1900.

## SHOULD HE RESIGN?

The conditions pointed out in The Republican yesterday, wherein Treasurer Lansing, a member of a liquor firm which owns five of the fourteen saloons of the city of Honolulu, is shown to be the arbiter and judge of all saloon licenses issued in Hawaii and has it in his power to prevent all competition, develops a state of affairs that would not be tolerated for a day in any other State or Territory of the Union, nor even in any city of the mainland.

In the city of San Francisco the firm of John D. Siebe & Co. controls fully four hundred of the four thousand saloons of that city and the Breweries Company, Limited (Wieland's), controls over one thousand of the saloons of the city. Suppose Mayor Phelan were to appoint John D. Siebe or the auditor of the Wieland Breweries to a position where he had the right to grant or refuse all licenses for saloons, does anyone believe for a moment that the people of San Francisco would submit to such appointments? Why, certainly not. They would rise en masse, and the question would be taken up so vigorously that the Mayor would be compelled to withdraw his appointment.

In calling attention to the principle involved The Republican stirred things about the Government building as they have not been stirred in many a day. No one questions the ability of Mr. Lansing to be a good Treasurer if he were not placed in this peculiar position by his connection with a liquor firm. But what would Mr. Lansing or his friends think of a judge on the bench who would sit on a case in which he is personally interested? Like all other honest citizens they would denounce such a proceeding as damnable. Yet, Mr. Lansing, under the laws of Hawaii, sits as judge in passing upon all liquor licenses and a judge that is interested in the case. No supreme or circuit court judge could do this. He is disqualified from such action by statutory provision.

Does Mr. Lansing or his friends believe that the Secretary of the Interior or the President will endorse a Territorial Treasurer holding office who, in the discharge of his duties, has to pass upon subjects which specifically affect his private interests? If so, they deceive themselves.

## WHY CASTLE WASN'T SEATED.

A morning contemporary seems to feel badly because W. R. Castle was not seated as a delegate in the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia. With its usual misrepresentation, it says, speaking of Mr. Castle and his efforts to obtain a seat in the convention: "He arrived at the convention and made an effort to be seated, but was too late. The choice of the convention, in the absence of Mr. Castle, had been centered on Sam Parker and A. N. Kepoika, and he was compelled to take a seat among the spectators."

The choice of the convention in the absence of Mr. Castle was not centered on Sam Parker and Kepoika. When the Territorial convention was held May 30th, it was not known whether or not any delegates would be admitted from Hawaii. As the old Territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma had been allotted six delegates, and Chairman Jones of the National Democratic Committee had recommended the same number for Hawaii at Kansas City, it was believed by some that the Republican convention might admit four delegates from Hawaii, though those acquainted with national convention work were sure but two would be seated. When the national committee on credentials examined the credentials of the delegates from Hawaii they discovered that Samuel Parker and Judge Kepoika had each received seventy-four votes in the Territorial convention and W. R. Castle and B. F. Dillingham had sixty-six each. As these credentials clearly indicated that Messrs. Parker and Kepoika were the first choice of the Territorial convention for delegates they were awarded the two seats allotted to Hawaii, and as to Mr. Castle being either late or early in arriving at Philadelphia had nothing to do with it.

## AMERICA'S ATTITUDE.

The position of the United States in the matter of the contention in China is thoroughly tenable. It is one of dignity and honesty, and it will be firmly maintained, with the full sanction and support of the people without reference to partisan bias. The policy as outlined from Washington is as follows:

"1. To give immediate relief to Americans in China whose lives are now in jeopardy.

"2. To afford protection to Americans and American interests in China until order is restored and their safety assured.

"3. To prepare to protect American trade rights if dismemberment of China becomes imminent.

"4. To seek no territory in the event of partition, but to demand an absolute guarantee of equal commercial privileges, and not to extend the United States sphere of influence beyond the Philippines."

There is nothing in this policy that will not be enthusiastically endorsed by every true, loyal American. It comports perfectly with our standing as a nation. It doesn't ask for too much—it could not decently demand less.

We are not in China with our troops to extend our domain or in a spirit of aggrandizement. China having repeatedly failed to protect the lives and property of American citizens, the Government has been reluctantly compelled to go to their rescue and naturally has allied itself with the powers. When peace may be restored, our future trade rights will demand attention, whether dismemberment ensues or not. This is not a movement for conquest, but for the protection of all Americans and American rights in China, and it has right behind it, which will give it might. On this matter the country is a unit, and the invasion cannot be too earnestly pushed to satisfy the people.

A son is prohibited by statutory provision from trying a cause before a court in which his father is the judge. If in the wisdom of the law-making powers such protections are thrown about the court, is it not equally important that a Territorial Treasurer who holds the destinies of all applicants for licenses in his hands, should not be financially interested in five saloons, which, naturally enough, do not want additional competition.

The Hilo Tribune says "taxation without music don't go any more." Join The Republican in the fight for municipal governments for Honolulu and Hilo, and then let each city pay for its own band. Mr. Tribune. Every fair-minded man recognizes that it is not just for all the Territory to pay for the music while only Honolulu does the dancing.

The wisdom of nominating Governor Roosevelt to the Vice Presidency has already manifested itself in the campaign in the States. Everywhere his services are demanded, and at all of his meetings the utmost enthusiasm prevails, foreshadowing, in the opinion of old and observant politicians, the overwhelming election of McKinley and Roosevelt.

The 16 to 1 silver proposition will not be an issue in the campaign of this year. It will find a place in the Democratic platform by mere tolerance. The coinage of silver will go on just the same, however, as it always has under past Republican administrations.

A tide of prosperity has set in for Honolulu; this is apparent to the most artificial observer. Honolulu, however, cannot achieve her destiny under the Territorial administration; she must have municipal rule, separate, distinct corporate existence, and the sooner the better.

"At any rate, Mr. Castle was not aware that he was of the chosen four elected to represent Hawaii." Is it possible that Brother Thurston so far forgot his hand as to miss such a deal as this when he landed in San Francisco June 11?

It would scarcely be pleasing to the present clean and matchless national administration to have it said that "a saloon trust" had been made a part and parcel of the administration of the baby Territory, Hawaii.

## IT'S THE SAME THING OVER AGAIN.

So Says a Resident of Hawaii in Writing to THE REPUBLICAN.

## Political Conditions.

The Washington Post of June 18 contains the following:

"A letter received in Washington from Honolulu, by a well-known Republican, gives an insight to Hawaiian politics that is of interest. The letter, under date of May 27, says:

"The first evidence of the Dole faction's unpopularity was shown in the Republican primaries. Not one single Dole man was elected. Even Thurston was beaten in his own precinct, where he was a candidate to the Territorial convention. His opponent was a man politically unknown, a mechanic, a good, honest, straightforward man, whom everybody respected, and whose disapproval of the Dole faction was well known.

"Governor Dole's appointment was received with blank silence. Business men, who have taken no part in politics, said they could not believe it to be true. The only people who are happy are the Democrats, who know that neither the natives, nor the Portuguese, nor a large part of the white population, will, under any circumstances, follow the Dole party. The only hope for the Republicans was to defeat Dole at the primaries, and this has been done. If he can also be beaten at the Territorial convention, May 20, there may be some hope of carrying the fall elections. The only danger that now threatens is that the Dole-Thurston faction may be able to stir up jealousy between the delegates from the different islands, and thus be able to carry their point. So far as official life is concerned, it is to be the same old thing over again, with native Hawaiian action prompted solely by their hatred of Dole.

"We feel it is pretty hard that the President of the United States should consign the first Republican party in the tropics to the scrap heap. If we win out now, it will be in spite of the Dole incus, and not through the strength which the President's appointment has given us."

## THE LOUNGER.

I heard a funny story a few days ago of the Republican convention, held on May 30th. The mistake which caused the merriment grew out of the fact that there were two Smiths sent as delegates from Hilo. When the "machine" had their rules all ready to spring Mr. Achi went to see Judge Carl Smith about them, but by the usual mishap took Editor W. H. Smith of the Hilo Tribune by the buttonhole. Mr. Achi informed Mr. Smith that everything was all fixed to go to the convention, and he wanted to be chairman of the committee on rules and permanent organization. It is all arranged that the temporary chairman will appoint you chairman of the committee and we have got it fixed so there will not be much of anything for you to do; we will all help you out, and we have a full set of rules already drawn for you to go by, and the thing will go right through.

Editor Smith smiled grimly and replied: "I think it likely, Mr. Achi, that Judge Smith of Hilo is the man you intended to approach; I am not a supporter of put up jobs."

"Are not you Judge Smith?" said Mr. Achi, with a wild look.

"Not much, I'm Editor Smith!" was the reply.

Achi looked dazed for a minute, and then went off to hunt up Judge Smith. When the convention reassembled, that gentleman was appointed chairman of the rules committee, which that evening introduced the famous machine document, which was finally passed down with a dull thud by the convention.

The funny thing about the matter was that Achi did not have the courage to tell his friends of his blunder, and the machine delegates are still wondering how the straight Republican delegates got onto their feet, and knocked all the spokes out of their machine wheel.

There was one thing that struck me as peculiar on the Fourth of July, and that was the absence of decorations on prominent business houses in town, which in former years were prize-winners in the patriotic line. I marveled greatly at the comment of a friend of mine, that there had been a change in the complexion of individual patriotism since annexation. This remark called to mind the allegation so often made in the past that many of the supporters of annexation were patriotic merely for the dollars there were in it. Unkind as this view has heretofore seemed to me, I cannot but admit that there was strong testimony to be seen favoring it in the street decorations on July 4, 1900.

I had a letter from an old friend in Denver by the Australia, asking me about opportunities for going into business here. As he is an experienced restaurateur, I immediately answered his letter, advising him to come on at once and establish a good restaurant with moderate prices, informing him that I believed he could do well here. This was largely prompted by a conversation I heard at the club a few days ago when a small party composed of business and professional men were discussing the restaurant business in Honolulu. One prominent King street business man said, in commenting on the failings of certain men in this business in Honolulu, that he believed it was a good thing for the city, as the failure of those who did not conduct their business in a way to merit public patronage would show some good man the proper method to adopt. There is good logic in this, and it is what induced me to write my friends to come out here at once. If he comes, as I believe he will, he will make a success.

And speaking of restaurants, a friend told me of an experience he had recently in trying to get a dinner at one of the fashionable boarding houses of the city. The restorateur had been highly recommended to my friend and his wife, so they concluded to try a dinner at the place. It so happens that this man and his wife are both great coffee drinkers, having lived some time in Spanish America, where coffee is the great drink. In fact, with the man it is a necessity, as he some years ago left off drinking all liquors of any kind, and since then his only tonic is coffee. It is his stimulant when tired and worn, and as he often says, his staff of life. The waiter brought in some of that dingy, black tea which is so prevalent in Honolulu, when my friend told her to take it back and bring him a cup of coffee. Presently the girl came back and said:

"We don't have coffee at dinner; only for breakfast."

"Well, you go and tell Mrs. Zee I want coffee for myself and wife," was the response, with some asperity.

Presently the girl came back again and reported that Mrs. Zee said she didn't serve coffee at dinner. At this my friend was pretty mad, and, speaking to his wife, the two arose from the table and sought the landlady.

"Do you mean to say that I cannot get a cup of coffee with my dinner?" said my friend.

"No, we don't serve it only at breakfast," said the landlady very calmly.

"Well, please take your pay out of that," said the now mad man, handing over a gold piece. "And I will go where I can get a meal I can eat. I would just as soon sit down to a meal of bread and water as to the finest spread in the land if I cannot have a cup of coffee with it."

But this never phased the landlady, who looked at my friend, as he afterwards explained it, as though she were wondering what manner of new-found freak he was.

I have noticed with some interest the latest publication of the Honolulu Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. For some reason or other I never see the name of a society of this kind any place but I at once ask: "What about the society for the prevention of cruelty to women and children?" I am a believer in humane organizations in general, but I am convinced there is a awful lot of sentiment wasted upon animals that could with much more benefit to mankind be expended upon children and women. I abhor the man who wantonly beats a horse, but how much worse it is to abuse a child, a creature in God's own image? Abuse of children is only too common among a certain class, and is it not possible that humane people could render more efficient service to mankind and to their maker to protect one of these little ones from an inhuman parent?

In this connection I was much gratified at the reports published in The Republican a few days ago of how Judge

Wilcox treats wife-beaters in his court. If there is anything in this world that makes me wish I could be a police court judge for a short time it is to read of a wife-beating case. Years ago I was a police court reporter in Cincinnati when Judge Fitzgerald, better known as "The Terrible Jimmy," was on the bench. Fitzgerald was elected just following the famous riots of 1894, and he was indeed the right man in the right place. He was a terror to evildoers and did more to rid the city of bad characters than all other influences combined. Nothing so aroused Judge Jimmy as a wife-beating case. I have seen him become so choleric that it would seem that he was just on the verge of apoplexy when a particularly atrocious case of wife-beating would be related. And woe to the wife-beater, even if his poor, ill-used wife did try to beg off for him. His sentence was always the limit of the law, and if there was an opportunity to fix more than one charge against him he received the limit on each charge, which often meant a fourteen months in the workhouse. I think Judge Wilcox erred in one or two cases on the side of leniency. He should have made the sentence ninety days in the Oahu jail with hard labor, instead of a fine of \$25.

They had a little soiree in the rooms of the Bachelor's Club at the Arlington the other evening when one of the boys gave the following toast on the United States, which Representative McCarley of Minnesota recently unearthed at Washington: "Here is to the United States, bounded on the north by the British Possessions, on the south by Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the Atlantic and on the west by the Pacific." This somewhat aroused an expansionist present, who gave another expansionist toast: "Here is to the United States, bounded on the north by the North Pole, on the south by the South Pole, on the east by the rising sun, and on the west by the setting thereof." This aroused the ambition of the young popular singer, who made himself so popular since his arrival on the Australia last week. A. A. Brown. He had just been spell-binding the Pythian brotherhood in their Castle, and his muse had a restive mood, for Mr. Brown is a poet, as well as a good fellow, as his fellow-passengers on the Australia will readily attest. Needless to say that Brown is a great patriot, as all Oahuans are, and he perpetrated the following: "Here is to the United States, bounded on the north by the aurora borealis, on the south by the procession of the Equinoxes, on the east by primeval Chaos, and on the west by the day of judgment." The last were immediately imposed on Brown. Judgment affirmed.

## The Filling.

Miss Gaddy—What is the hardest part of writing poetry—finding the rhymes?  
Amateur Poet—No, I think the greatest strain is filling up between them.—Baltimore American.

## By Authority.

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii—June Term, 1900.—Grand Juries.

## 1. WHEN REQUIRED.

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger." U. S. Const., Amend., Art. 5.

## 2. HOW DRAWN.

"Until otherwise provided by the Legislature of the Territory, grand juries may be drawn in the manner provided by the Hawaiian statutes for drawing petty juries." Org. Act, Sec. 83.

## 3. QUALIFICATIONS OF JURORS.

"No person who is not a male citizen of the United States and twenty-one years of age and who can not understand and speak, read and write the English language shall be a qualified juror or grand juror in the Territory of Hawaii." "and all jurors shall hereafter be constituted without reference to the race or place of nativity of the jurors." Org. Act, Sec. 83.

## 4. NUMBER OF JURORS.

"The number of grand jurors in each circuit shall be not less than thirteen nor more than twenty-three. See Org. Act, Sec. 83.

## 5. SESSIONS.

"Until otherwise provided by the Legislature of the Territory, grand juries . . . shall sit at such times as the circuit judges of the respective circuits shall direct." Org. Act, Sec. 83.

## 6. CHALLENGES.

Before the grand jury retires, the prosecuting officer or any person held to answer a charge for a criminal offense, may challenge the panel or an individual juror, for cause to be assigned to the court. All such challenges shall be tried and determined by the court.

## 7. FOREMAN.

From the persons summoned to serve as grand jurors and appearing, the court shall appoint a foreman, and may remove him for cause. The court may appoint another foreman when the necessity arises.

## 8. OATH OF GRAND JURORS.

Substantially the following oath shall be administered to the grand jurors:

"You, and each of you, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will diligently inquire, and true presentment make, of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge, or shall otherwise come to your knowledge touching this present service; that you will present no one through envy, hatred, or malice, nor leave any one unpresented through fear, favor, affection,

gain, reward or hope therefor, but will present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding; and that you will keep secret the proceedings had before you."

## 9. CHARGE OF THE COURT.

The grand jury, being impaneled and sworn, shall be charged by the court. In doing so, the court shall give them such information as it may deem proper as to their duties and as to the law pertaining to such cases as may come before them. The court may further charge the jury when the necessity arises.

## 10. OFFICER IN ATTENDANCE.

The court may appoint an officer to attend upon the grand jury.

## 11. RETIREMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury shall then retire to a private room and inquire into the offenses cognizable by them.

## 12. CLERK.

The grand jury may appoint one of their number to be their clerk, to preserve minutes of the proceedings before them, which minutes shall be delivered to the prosecuting officer, when so directed by the grand jury.

## 13. SUBPOENA OF WITNESSES.

"The several circuit courts may subpoena witnesses to appear before the grand jury in like manner as they subpoena witnesses to appear before their respective courts." Org. Act, Sec. 83.

## 14. SWEARING WITNESSES.

Witnesses appearing before the grand jury may be sworn in open court or by the foreman of the grand jury, or in his absence, by any member thereof.

The oath or affirmation may be substantially as follows:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the evidence which you shall give before the grand jury shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

## 15. PRESENCE OF OTHERS WITH JURORS.

The prosecuting officer or any member of the grand jury may interrogate witnesses before the grand jury. The prosecuting officer shall advise the grand jury in regard to the law of the cases that come before them, and draw the indictments.

An interpreter may be present at the examination of witnesses before the grand jury. Except the prosecuting officer, interpreter, and witnesses under examination, no person shall be permitted to be present during the sessions of the grand jury.

No person except the members of the grand jury shall be permitted to be present during the expression of their opinions, or the giving of their votes.

## 16. TWELVE GRAND JURORS TO CONCUR.

No indictment shall be found, nor shall any presentment be made, without the concurrence of at least twelve grand jurors.

## 17. INDORSEMENT BY FOREMAN AND PROSECUTING OFFICER.

An indictment when found shall be indorsed, "A true bill," and such indorsement shall be signed by the foreman. An indictment shall be indorsed also by the prosecuting officer. A presentment, when made, shall be signed by the foreman.

## 18. PRESENTING AND FILING.

Indictments or presentments, when found, shall be presented by the foreman, in the presence of the other grand jurors, to the Court, and shall there be filed; but such as are found for a felony against any person not in custody or under recognizance, shall not be open to the inspection of any person except the prosecuting officer, until the defendant therein shall have been arrested.

The foregoing rules relating to grand juries are hereby prescribed.

By the Court:

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, July 5, 1900.

1575-1w

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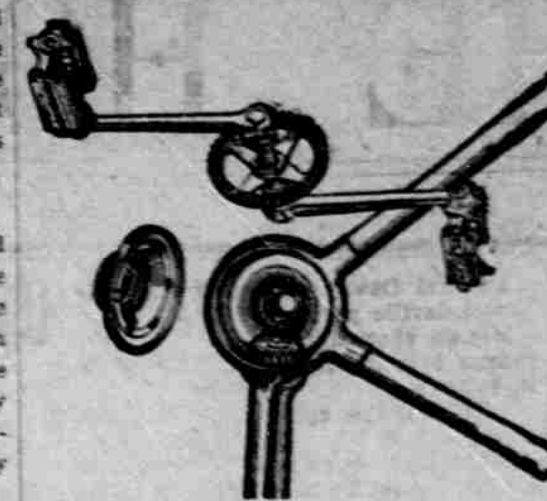
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Acting Treasurer Inter-Island Telegraph Co., Ltd.

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